

REMARKS

Petition for Extension of Time Under 37 CFR 1.136(a)

It is hereby requested that the term to respond to the Examiner's Action of May 17, 2007 be extended one month, from August 17, 2007 to September 17, 2007.

Authorization to charge a Credit Card is given to cover the extension fee. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees associated with this communication to Deposit Account No. 19-5425.

In the Office Action, the Examiner indicated Claims 1-11 are pending in the application and the Examiner rejected all claims.

Claim Rejections, 35 U.S.C. §103

On page 2 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-2, 4-7 and 9-11 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,903,850 to Huttunen et al ("Huttunen") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,307,053 to Wills et al. ("Wills").

On page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 3 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Huttunen in view of Wills and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,628,055 to Stein ("Stein").

The Present Invention

The present invention teaches an interface for operably connecting a radio card (e.g., a PCMCIA radio card) to a wireless terminal with a single two lead cable. The two-lead cable is capable of carrying both: (1) RF signals from the radio card to an antenna on the wireless

terminal, and (2) radio status signaling from the radio card to a display on the wireless terminal. Specifically, claim 1 recites “a signal lead for carrying an RF signal from said radio to said antenna and from said antenna to said radio and for carrying a first baseband signal from said radio to said first visual indicator for activating said first visual indicator” (lines 6-8). The display on the wireless terminal includes visual indicators used to indicate to a user of the wireless terminal when the radio card is transmitting or receiving. Additionally, Claim 1 recites “a first visual indicator that provides a visual indication to a user of said wireless terminal when a radio is transmitting and stops providing said visual indication when said radio is receiving” (lines 3-5).

U.S. Patent No. 5,903,850 to Huttunen et al.

U.S. Patent No. 5,903,850 to Huttunen et al (“Huttunen”) teaches a mobile phone interface. A connection configuration is included in the mobile phone interface for connecting the mobile phone to external output and input signals that include external RF signals, external audio signals, control signals and data signals. These combined signals are carried over a signal coaxial line, and additional circuitry is included in the mobile phone interface for receiving and separating the signals carried on the coaxial line to isolate RF signals, control signals, etc. The Examiner acknowledges Huttunen fails to teach an indicator that provides to a user a visual indication when a radio is transmitting and stops providing the visual indication when the radio is receiving.

U.S. Patent No. 5,307,053 to Wills et al.

U.S. Patent No. 5,307,053 to Wills et al. ("Wills") teaches an alert device for use by hunters when hunting wild game including a transmitter, a receiver, an antenna, a transceiver controller, and an indicator. The device operates by intermittently transmitting a modulated radio frequency signal through antenna and listening for radio frequency signals transmitting from alert devices worn by other hunters. When a signal is detected, the receiver determines whether the signal is within a predetermined range of the hunter and, if so, activates the indicator to warn the hunter. The Examiner relies on Wills for an alleged teaching of an indicator that provides to a user a visual indication when a radio is transmitting and stops providing the visual indication when the radio is receiving.

The Examiner Has Not Established a *Prima Facie* Case of Obviousness

As set forth in the MPEP:

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings.

MPEP 2143

As discussed above, the present claimed invention includes a cable for carrying both RF signals as well as radio status signals from a PCMCIA radio card to a wireless device for transmission. This cable provides the advantage of being able to transfer RF signals from a PCMCIA card to the wireless terminal. Standard PCMCIA card connections (e.g., 68 pin connections) cannot carry RF signals and generally require additional complex cabling. By

utilizing a single cable, the cost of both the wireless terminal and the radio card are reduced, and the difficulty of attaching the radio card to the cable is reduced as well. In addition to the cable, the present claimed invention teaches an indicator that provides to a user a visual indication when a radio is transmitting and stops providing the visual indication when the radio is receiving (claim 1), or conversely, a visual indicator that provides to a user a visual indication when a radio is receiving and stops providing the visual indication when the radio is transmitting (claim 6), or both (claim 11). These indicators provide a further advantage of providing a user with a quick indication of the functionality of the radio card in connection with the wireless terminal for easy troubleshooting should any errors occur. These limitations, specifically providing visual indication to a user of the current functionality of the radio card, patentably define the present invention over the prior art, including Huttunen and Wills.

As discussed in previous responses (such as the response filed February 16, 2007), and upheld by the BPAI, Huttunen fails to teach or reasonably suggest providing visual indicators. This fact is acknowledged by the Examiner on page 2 of the outstanding Office Action. The discussion then shifts to whether Wills teaches this limitation.

Wills teaches an alert device for use by hunters. The device operates by intermittently transmitting a modulated radio frequency signal through antenna and listening for radio frequency signals transmitting from alert devices worn by other hunters. When a signal is detected, the receiver determines whether the signal is within a predetermined range of the hunter and, if so, activates the indicator to warn the hunter. By warning a hunter of the presence of other hunters, accidental shootings caused by other hunters are avoided. The apparatus taught

by Wills, however, fails to teach a “first visual indicator that provides a visual indication to a user of said wireless terminal when a radio is transmitting and stops providing said visual indication when said radio is receiving” as is specifically claimed by the present invention.

The Examiner cites column 4, lines 64-66 and column 10, lines 3-18 as teaching providing a transmitting indicator. These citations describe the overall functionality of the device of Wills, and in particular, indicator 27 of Figure 2. Indicator 27 includes several LEDs, all of which are used to indicate various modes of operation of the device. However, as is specifically described by Wills, there is only one visual indicator (i.e., indicator 27 of Figure 1) visible to the user. One important feature of the device of Wills is to alert the user when similar devices are nearby by illuminating the visual indicator 27 to show that the device is receiving signals from these other devices. This is in direct contrast to the present invention which specifically claims “and stops providing said visual indication when said radio is receiving”. To stop providing a visual indication when the radio is receiving would destroy the intended purpose of Wills.

Since independent claims 1, 6 and 11 each specify a visual indicator, it is submitted that each of the independent claims (and any claims depending therefrom) are patentable over Huttunen in view of Wills, whether considered alone or in combination, and are in condition for allowance.

The addition of Stein does not render the claimed invention obvious. Stein fails to teach or suggest an indicator that provides to a user a visual indication when a radio is transmitting and stops providing the visual indication when the radio is receiving, or

conversely, a visual indicator that provides to a user a visual indication when a radio is receiving and stops providing the visual indication when the radio is transmitting. Without such teaching or suggestion, the addition of Stein cannot render the claimed invention obvious.

For the reasons set forth above, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejection of the claims 1-11 under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Conclusion

The present invention is not taught or suggested by the prior art. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejection of the claims. An early Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment associated with this communication to Deposit Account No. 19-5425.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date

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